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# OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1828.

No. 185.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
INTERVIEW.

CHARLES 2D & WILLIAM PENN.  
NO. 1.

When William Penn was about to sail from England for Pennsylvania, he went to take his leave of the King, and the following conversation occurred:

"Well, Friend William, said Charles, I have sold you a noble province in North America; but still I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself."

"Yea, have," replied Wm., "and I am just come to bid thee farewell."

"What! venture yourself among the savages of North America! Why, man, what security have you that you will not be in their war-battle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?"

"The best security in the world, replied Penn."

"I doubt that Friend Wm.; I have no idea of any security against those cannibals but in a regiment of good Soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets; and mind, I tell you beforehand, that, with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you."

"I want none of thy soldiers," said William, "I depend on something better than thy soldiers."

The king wished to know what that was.

"Why, I depend on themselves—on their own moral sense—even on that grace of God which bringeth Salvation, and which hath appeared unto all men."

"I fear Friend William, that, that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America."

"Why not to them as well as all others?"

"If it had appeared to them," said the King, "they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done."

"That is no proof to the contrary, Friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them on their best fish, and venison, and corn, which was all that they had. In return for this hospitality of the savages, as we call them, thy subjects, termed Christians, seized on their country and rich hunting grounds, for farms for themselves! Now, is it to be wondered at, that these much injured people, should have been driven to desperation by such injustice, and that burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses?"

"Well, then, I hope, Friend William, you will not complain, when they come to treat you in the same manner."

"I am not afraid of that," said Penn. "Aye! how will you avoid it? you mean to get their hunting ground too, I suppose?"

"Yea, but not by driving these poor people away from them."

"No, indeed! how then will you get their lands?"

"I mean to buy their lands of them."

"Buy their lands of them! Why, man, you have already bought them of me."

"Yea, I know, I have, and at a dear rate too; but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands."

"Zounds, man! no right to their lands!"

"No, Friend Charles, no right at all! What right hast thou to their lands?"

"Why the right of discovery; the right which the Pope and all Christian kings have agreed to give one another."

"The right of discovery! a strange kind of right indeed. Now suppose, Friend Charles, some canoe loads of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discovering thy Island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of it?"

"Why—why—why," replied Charles, "I must confess I should think it a piece of great impudence in them."

"Well, then, how canst thou, a Christian, and a Christian prince too, do that which thou so utterly condemnest in these people whom thou callest Savages? Yea, Friend Charles, and suppose again that these Indians on thy refusal to give up thy Island of Great Britain, were to make war on thee, and having weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of thy subjects, and to drive the rest away; wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?"

The King assenting to this with strong marks of conviction; William proceeded—well, then, Friend Charles, how

can I, who call myself a Christian, do what I should abhor even in heathens! No, I will not do it.—But I will buy the right of the proper owners; even of the Indians themselves. By doing this I shall imitate God himself, in his justice and mercy, and thereby insure his blessing on my Colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America."

"As light advances the character of Wm. Penn shines brighter and brighter; and his just and benign policy, towards the American Indians is continually rising in public estimation. While he was expressing his confidence in the power of justice and beneficence for security among the savages, the King doubtless regarded him as a fanatic, about to expose himself to perish by the tomahawk. But events proved that Penn had more correct views of the Indian character than his sovereign. Had the spirit and policy of this philanthropist been displayed by all the emigrants from Europe, to America, how vast would have been the saving of human blood, and human woe! In that case we should not indeed have heard so much of the bravery of our ancestors in destroying the natives; but we should have heard of deeds unspeakably more to their honor, and on which posterity might have reflected without horror or regret."

Who is not struck with the force of Penn's reasoning on the pretended right of discovery, and with the folly of Popes, Kings, and Christians, in asserting such a right! yet, what are called the rights of conquest, and the rights of war, have, if possible less claim to respect than the right of discovery.

They are but the rights of robbers; and the progress of christian philanthropy will exhibit them as wrongs instead of rights. Who gave kings or any other rulers a right to injure their fellow men? Happy will be the day when christian princes shall have ceased to claim a "right" to do what they would condemn as felony in a private robber, or as cruelty in a savage. It is an undeniable, but lamentable fact, that the most celebrated christian princes obtained their renown, not by advancing the happiness of their subjects, but by sacrificing them by thousands in perpetuating, on an immense scale, the worst crimes of the worst of men."

SALUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON—

You have lately published some of the former opinions of the Eastern Argus in regard to General Jackson in contrast to those it now holds on the same subject. This is well, for the people hereby learn the hollow-heartedness and insincere motives of those who now hold up this distinguished individual for the future presidency. I feel the utmost confidence in the opinion that there is not an individual of any considerable discrimination among the opponents to the present administration in the New-England States, who can say, in his heart, that Andrew Jackson is the most suitable person to fill that important office. Motives of a less honorable character govern, the conduct of the General's partisans. In consideration of these views, I herewith send you extracts from the New-York Evening Post, which may, perhaps, be correctly styled the leading federal paper in the Union, published in 1821, and from the Richmond Enquirer. These are distinguished at present for their inveterate hostility to Mr. Adams, and their boisterous support of General Jackson. For their sincerity, let us review their sentiments, formed before existing causes were in operation.

From the Evening Post of October 1, 1821.

CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR JACKSON.

We have just read in the Philadelphia Gazette the protest of Don Jose Callava, ex-Governor of West Florida, commissioned, &c. &c. We are sorry this extraordinary paper came so late that we cannot publish it until to-morrow, for it may prove more interesting in its consequences to our country, than any recent event. We confess we read it with astonishment, and deep mortification that we cannot well express, and admitting the facts it states, and under oath, too, to be correct, we see not any alternative between our disavowing the conduct of Governor Jackson, and following it up by strong and decisive measures, and a serious rupture with the government which has been outraged and insulted in the person of her representative. Nor do we perceive how he can answer for his own government, for the violence committed on the judiciary in the person of Judge Fromenter, even to the utter contempt of the civil institutions of the country. Is it possible that such dangerous and alarming proceedings can a second time be over-

looked? It may have been deemed prudent to pass by a similar piece of conduct in time of the late war, and under the peculiar circumstances of this case; and taking also into consideration the signal services he had just rendered the country in the defence of New-Orleans; But since it was not enough to have suggested a caution against trusting again such a man, with power especially in a time of peace, it is hoped that care will be taken and suitable measures adopted to prevent its growing into a precedent.—The history of other times, and other countries warn us to beware of the first steps of military usurpation, and I trust we shall be neither blind nor deaf to her salutary lessons. Nothing can justify the violence that has been committed on the authorized agents of a foreign country, and our own.

Extract from the Richmond Enquirer of February 20, 1819.

"The document touching Amelia Island, Pensacola, and St. Marks, which we this day transcribe, are worthy of attention. We trace in all these proceedings, too much of the military arm—too little of the constitutional power of congress—ought not congress, &c."

"Will they let Genl. Jackson take such measures as he pleases, without the sanction of law? We see he is sketching the plan of a spring campaign in East Florida. For our part we should be surprised (looking to the vote alone of the H. of R.) to see a military officer take possession of St. Augustine, without any authority from Congress. If we are not mistaken, Gen. Jackson did in August, order Gen. Gaines to take it; and the Secretary of War had to use the utmost despatch to arrest his unauthorized proceedings. Is it not time to stop such proceedings? And if our safety does really require it, let Congress do something, and not let a military man do every thing. The late decision of the H. of R. is calculated to encourage a repetition of such unconstitutional acts; but the discussion which preceded it, and the spirit which produced that discussion, will have a salutary effect in counteracting the dangerous tendencies of such a decision."

The sentiments here expressed seem to have been in full accordance with the committees of both houses of Congress at that time, the reports of whom with great ability disapproved the conduct of General Jackson.

Other motives than those resulting from the conviction of the fitness of Gen. J. for the office of President, now govern and control the columns of the Enquirer and Evening Post, and their satellites. These motives I will not now attempt to delineate.

AN OXFORD REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR—

If you think the following worthy of notice, you will have the goodness to insert it in your paper. Much is said at present on the subject of intemperance—much also has been done, and is more on foot, to prevent the improper use of strong drinks. Is it not evident that nothing yet has been done or said which tends in the least to prevent an improper use of it? And is it not evident that something more be done than what a society or an individual can do? Can it be prevented in any other way, than by raising the price of spirits to a degree which shall be above the ability of the principal part of those who use it to excess? Cannot this be effected by laying a duty on imported, also on domestic distilled spirits? And unless our Lawmakers become Physicians in this point, may we not despair of a cure.

N. N.

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE, THE SAME.—

Friendship is deeply implanted in every heart; from its early appearance it may indeed be called an instinctive impulse of our nature—without it this world would be a scene of wretchedness and misery, void of one ray to glitter on our universal gloom. It is a golden chain, which binds man to man, and if not as free from alloy, is as strong as that which binds man to his Maker. I affirm, that friendship and love are one and the same. It is possible for friendship to exist without love?—admitting it, where would be its value? it would not be worth possessing.

SINCERITY AND TRUTH.—Sincerity is the basis of every virtue. The love of truth, as we love the approbation of the world, should be cultivated. In all our proceedings it will make us direct and consistent. Ingenuity and candor possess the most powerful charms; they bespeak universal favor, and carry an apology for almost every failing.

## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State convened agreeably to the Constitution, on Wednesday, second inst, in this town. A quorum of members elected to each branch being present, the Senate was called to order by Mr. Cushman of Kennebec, who presided till the choice of President was made.

In the House, Mr. Cummings of Paris, called the members to order, and Mr. Cobb of Durham, was appointed Chairman.

The usual messages of their proceedings then passed between the two branches, and to the Governor; and a Convention formed at 11 o'clock in the Representatives' Hall, where the oaths required by the Constitution were administered by the Governor.

After the two branches separated, they proceeded to the choice of Officers.

In the Senate, the Committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes given for President, reported, that the whole number of votes were 17—Robert P. Lunlap, Esq. had 14, Reuel Williams, Esq. had 2, Mark Dennett, Esq. 1.

Mr. DUNLAP, on taking the Chair, addressed the members of the Senate, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I should be doing injustice to my feelings on this occasion, did I refrain from tendering to you my acknowledgments of gratitude, for this renewed manifestation of your confidence. Called by a very flattering vote to preside once more over your important deliberations, I accept the station assigned me by your partiality, deeply impressed with the responsibility its duties must impose.

Assembled by the free choice of our fellow-citizens, as the representatives of an enlightened community, to secure the rights and promote the interests of the people, a broad field is presented for the exercise of discretion, experience and talent; and acquainted as you are, with the wants, the feelings and the habits of our constituents, with the resources, the history and the character of our State, I anticipate from your labors the most beneficial results—and may we not, gentlemen, rely on the Supreme Disposer of human events, that he will so control all our deliberations, as to preserve unimpaired, our inestimable privileges, and perpetuate the principles of a republican government.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of a Secretary.—Ebenzer Hutchinson, Esq. had 17 votes, and was elected.

After the organization of the board and several interchanges of messages with the Governor, and House of Representatives, it was

On motion of Mr. Weston, Ordered, that the Senate now proceed to the choice of a Messenger. The committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes given therefor, reported the whole number to be 17, and that John Merrill had that number and was duly elected.

In the House, the Committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Clerk, reported the whole number of votes given, to be 139, of which James L. Child, Esq. had 136, and was elected.

A Committee was then appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker, and after attending to that duty, reported the whole number of votes given to be 146. Necessary to a choice

JOHN RUGGLES, Esq. had 83  
GEORGE EVANS, Esq. 60

Scattering.  
Mr. RUGGLES being thereupon declared duly elected, addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I should be unworthy the station you have assigned me, could I be insensible to the honor it confers, or to the value of that good opinion to which I am indebted for so flattering a distinction.—This repeated manifestation of confidence reposed in me by the Representatives of the people, inspires the warmest gratitude and demands the constant and indefatigable application of my best faculties to your and the public service. Experience has taught me how much I ought to rely upon that indulgence which in your candor, I trust, you will be ever ready to bestow; and upon that aid in the discharge of my arduous duties which you individually will be able to afford me. That I may not commit many errors I dare not venture to hope; but that they shall be in some measure redeemed by unremitting assiduity and the strictest impartiality in discharging the duties of the Chair, will be my constant endeavor.

Representing individually an intelligent and virtuous people, and entrusted collectively with the various and important interests of a proud and flourishing State, we cannot be forgetful of the

source whence our power is derived, nor unmindful of the deep responsibility under which it must be exercised. And, gentlemen, under a sense of that responsibility, let us enter upon the public service with a single eye to the advancement of the public good.

Mr. Reddington of Vassalborough, was charged with a message to the Governor, informing him of the organization of the House. And Mr. Vance of Barre, with a like message to the Senate.

The following Orders were then passed:—

Ordered, That the House hold two sessions, each day, commencing at half past 9 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until otherwise ordered, except on Mondays, and then to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Ordered, That the Rules and Orders of the last House of Representatives, be the Rules and Orders of this House until others are adopted.

Ordered, That Messrs. Rideout of Cumberland, True of Poland, and Rowell of Jefferson, be a committee to contract with some suitable person, or persons, to discharge the duties of messenger and page to this House.

Ordered, That Messrs. Evans of Gardiner, Adams of Portland, and Smith of Nobleboro', be a committee to prepare Rules and Orders.

A committee was appointed, consisting of one from each county, to report the names of the members and the number of their respective seats.

The Secretary of State came in and informed the House; that, agreeably to the Constitution, he had laid upon the Senate Board the returns of votes for Governor, &c.

Ordered, That the Clerk forthwith employ some person to assist him in the duties of his office.

Ordered, That this House will choose by ballot a Chaplain, and tomorrow at 10 o'clock be assigned for that purpose.

An order came from the Senate, appointing Messrs. Williams and Emery, with such as the House may join, a committee to examine the returns of votes for Governor, in the several towns and plantations in this State, and Messrs. Clark of Limington, Mitchell, of North Yarmouth, and Neal of Litchfield, Sumner of Lubec, were joined by the House.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1828.

In Senate—Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to appoint an Assistant, with a compensation not exceeding two dollars per day.

The messages communicated to the House from the Senate; mentioned in our report of the proceedings of the House, were also ordered.

Mr. Sweet, from the committee, reported Rules and Orders, which were accepted, and the Secretary was directed to procure 200 copies printed for the use of the members.

Agreeably to assignment, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain, and the committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes therefor, reported the whole number given to be 18—necessary to a choice 10; and that Rev. Ichabod Nichols had 11, and was declared elected.

In the House—Ordered, That Messrs. Carpenter of Howland, Swan of Portland, and Ingalls of Bridgton, be a Committee, with such as the Senate may join, to contract with some suitable person to draft bills and Resolves for the Legislature the present session. Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

An order came from the Senate for concurrence, directing that all Messages between the two Houses be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and that all papers be transmitted by them or their Assistants. House concurred.

The Committee appointed yesterday to contract with a messenger, &c. reported that they had contracted with Thomas Baker, to perform those duties by himself, one other person, and a page. Report accepted.

Richard Higgings of Eden, appeared, presented his credentials as a member, was qualified and took his seat.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a Convention of both Houses in the Representatives' Hall, at 11 o'clock this forenoon, for the purpose of coming to the choice by ballot of a Senator to supply the deficiency of a Senator for the county of Hancock, deceased by a non-election by the people, and informing the House that Joshua Hall and Joseph Sherz are the constitutional candidates for that district. Also for the purpose of coming to a choice of a Senator to supply the vacancy in Washington county, and that John Balkman and Ichabod Bucknam are the constitutional candidates for that district. House non concurred, and adjourned 3 o'clock, P. M. The Senate immediately



Returned an answer concurring with the House.

Agreeably to assignment the House proceeded by ballot to the election of a Chaplain. No choice was effected on the first ballot. On a second ballot the committee reported the whole number of votes given, to be 137—necessary for a choice 69. Rev'd Ichabod Nichols had 71, and was declared elected.

The Committee of both Houses appointed to examine the returns of votes from the several towns and plantations, for Governor, the ensuing year, reported, the whole number of votes given in, to be 20,458—necessary to a choice 10,230; and that Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN had 19,969, and was duly elected. The Committee rejected the votes of Freeport, Whitefield, Brooksville, Alexander, Orono, Thorndike, Monroe, and Mariaville Plantation, for certain informalities mentioned in the report. Also that no returns had been made by Thompson-Pond Plantation, Plantations Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Washington Plantation, and several others.

The Committee appointed to prepare Rules and Orders for the government of the House during the present session, made a report, which was accepted.

An order came from the Senate, appointing Messrs. Cushman, Sweat and Hathaway, with such as the House may join, a Committee to inform the Hon. Enoch Lincoln that he is duly elected Governor of the State for the ensuing political year, and that the two branches of the Legislature, are ready to convene in the Representatives' Chamber, that in their presence he may take and subscribe the oaths required by the Constitution, to qualify him to discharge the duties of that office, and to receive any communication he may be pleased to make; and the House concurred, and appointed Messrs. Wellington of Albion, Johnson of Belfast, Spring of Biddeford, Swan of Portland, and Robinson of New Castle, were joined.

Mr. Wellington of the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor elect to inform him of his election, &c. reported that the Governor would attend in the Representatives' Chamber at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the oaths, &c.

A message from the Senate came down, proposing a convention forthwith of the two branches, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, &c. and the House concurred.

The Senate immediately came in and formed a convention, and at 12 o'clock, the Governor, preceded by the Sheriff of Cumberland, and accompanied by the Council, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Adjutant General, appeared, and the oaths of office were administered to him by Mr. Dunlap, President of the Convention—after which the Governor delivered his Speech which will be found in our last paper.

On motion of Mr. Williams, Ordered, that the Secretary of the Senate cause to be printed three hundred copies of the Governor's Speech to the two Houses, for the use of the Senate.

Agreeably to assignment the two branches of the Legislature met in Convention to supply the deficiencies in the Senate, as mentioned in our report of the proceedings of the House. The number of votes given to supply the deficiency of Senator in the District of Hancock, was reported by the committee appointed to receive, sort, and count the same, to be 153—necessary to constitute an election 77—

JOSEPH SHAW had 105  
Joshua Hall 47  
Scattering 1

The former was declared duly elected.

The whole number of votes given to supply a like deficiency in the district of Washington, was 159—necessary to constitute an election, 80—

JOHN BALKAM had 105  
Ichabod Bucknam 49  
Scattering 5

The former was declared duly elected.

#### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.  
Mr. Balkam, Senator elect from Washington, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Most of the session this day was occupied in Convention for the choice of Counsellors. [See Journal of the House.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.  
The petitions of W. A. W. Jameson—of Nathaniel Spooner and Betsy Howard—of Lewis Stowell et al.—of Directors of North Turner Bridge—of William Frost et al.—of N. Deering et al.—were presented and read.

So much of the Governor's Speech, and Documents accompanying the same, as relates to the Northeastern Boundary, was referred to Messrs. Megquier, Williams and Hathaway, on the part of the Senate, and to Messrs. Deane, Fuller, Carpenter, Vance and Burnham, on the part of the House, with authority to cause such of the documents to be printed as in their opinion the public good requires.

On motion of Mr. Williams, so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Houlton Road, and other internal improvements, excepting the Kennebec or Canada Road already referred, with the documents relating thereto, to a select Committee. Messrs. Williams and Balkam were appointed on that committee.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the following Orders passed:—  
Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the location of the Seat of Government, and for pro-

viding Public Buildings, and with the documents relating thereto, be referred to Messrs. Dennett, Kavanagh, and Weston, with such as the House may join.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the doings of the Commissioners, and the dispositions of the Public Lands with the documents thereto relating, be referred to the joint standing committee on State Lands.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Claim upon the U. States, on account of services of the Militia, during the late War, be referred to Messrs. Megquier and Sweat, with such as the House may join.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Militia and Military Stores, and further provision in the Office of Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the supplying of the State Library with adjudications of other States, be referred to the joint standing committee on the Judiciary.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to a Map and Statistical View of the State of Maine, be referred to the joint standing committee of Literature and Lit. Institutions.

On motion of Mr. Emery, a joint standing committee on Lotteries was ordered, and concurred in by the House.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.

A communication from the Treasurer of the State was received and referred to Messrs. Cutler and Richardson.

A number of petitions of W. Emerson et al.—of Samuel Vesey et al.; of R. N. Bartlett et al.; of John M. Laughlin et al.; of Elijah H. Stackpole; of John Upton et al.; of B. Prescott et al.; of L. Lincoln et al.; of J. Thompson et al.; of J. Dunn, Jr.; of B. Weld et al.; were severally referred.

On motion of Mr. Herrick, the petition of Smith Baker and others, was taken from the files and referred to the committee on incorporation of towns.

On motion of Mr. Cutler, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the widows of testators who waive the provision made for them in the wills of their deceased husbands, and claim dower, may nevertheless be entitled to their apparel and such other and so much of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, as the Judge of Probate shall determine necessary, according to their quality and degree: and also to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Judge of Probate in their respective Counties, to grant licences to sell the real estate of minor heirs, when such sale will in their opinion be for the interest of such heirs, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate nonconcurred with the House, in referring so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Houlton Road to the same committee who have under consideration that part of the same speech relating to the Kennebec and Canada Road.

Ordered, That in concurrence with the House, the joint standing committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the existing laws relative to poor debtors; also respecting hogheadshooks and staves exported from this State; also, into the expediency of an alteration, or repeal of the laws relating to the importation of butter and hogs lard.

On motion of Mr. Williams, Ordered, That until a further order of the Board, the Senate hold but one session per day.

On motion of Mr. Parsons, the petition of John Bennock and others was taken from the files and referred to the committee on Turnpikes, &c.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

An order came from the House and was concurred in by the Senate, for a committee to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws relating to the taxation of property. The committee on Banks and Banking were instructed to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the Act respecting Banks passed the last Legislature.

The order of Jan. 5, respecting State Printing came up from the House with an amendment for the concurrence of the Senate. On a motion to adhere to their former vote—

Mr. Herrick made some remarks in favor of concurring and against the motion, on the ground of economy and a due regard to the public interests—the thought competition ought to be allowed among the different mechanics who might wish to work for the State.

Mr. Washburn, said, he believed that on the ground of propriety and economy, the Senate ought to insist upon their vote directing the Secretary of State to contract for the printing where in his judgment the best terms can be obtained; it appears to me, said Mr. W. that the proposed amendment of the House is expressive of distrust in that department, and a want of integrity in the Secretary. When did the Legislature impose any duty on that officer or require any labor of him which was not performed with the most exact fidelity. I admit to the fullest extent, that we ought to be careful of the public interests and of the financial concerns of the State. But we ought to be fair, and above meanness and speculation. If Sir,

Mr. Parsons said he believed that they ought to concur with the House of Representatives, and procure the work for the State to be done for a compensation not exceeding its value.—We ought Sir, as Legislators, to guard the public interest as watchfully as prudent individuals do theirs, and it seems to me that the mode proposed by the House is more proper to be pursued.

The Senate did not concur, but voted to adhere to their former order.—Yeas 14, nays 5.

The Senate concurred in the order of the House respecting ship carpenters &c. (see proceedings of the House,) also in the order respecting costs in trustee processes—also in the order respecting costs on appeals in civil actions, —also in the order respecting town Schools and the erection of School Houses; also in the order respecting the setting up stones upon new highways.

The petition of W. Philbrook and others—of Selectmen of Jefferson—of R. Newell, and others—of Selectmen of Jefferson and Washington—of J. Young and others—of E. Hanscomb and others—of J. McCarty and others—of W. Remick—of M. Lawrence and others—of Litchfield—of W. Glidden and others—of the town of Starks—of Selectmen of Canton—of town of Foxcroft—of town of Danville—of a Committee of Kittery,—and the petition of Benjamin Nourse and others—of A. Gilman and others—of B. Tabor—of J. McKenny—of Isaac Pope—of Samuel Gray and others—of W. Cornforth—of J. Spearin Jr. and others—of A. Bedel and others—of S. B. Merrill and others—of J. Allen and others—of the Proprietors of Oxford Bridge—of Jedediah Varney—of T. Hall Jr.—of N. Gilman and others; of Selectmen of Bath; of Daniel Cook and others; of E. Sargent and others; of the Bangor Mechanic Association, were severally read and referred in concurrence with the House.

The Senate nonconcurred in the order of the House proposing to extend the jurisdiction of Judges of Probate. The petition of J. Bigelow in behalf of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and petition of B. Woodbury and others, and the Bill additional to an Act to establish the Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal Association, were severally taken from the files of the Senate and referred anew.

below the fair value of the work, applications will be made to the next Legislature for remuneration, and the presumption is strong that it will not be made in vain. It is, Sir, a matter of indifference to me, who executes the work, if it be well done and for a fair price. I do not think, Sir, that passing an order requiring the Secretary of State to receive sealed proposals of individuals who might be desirous of filling the various responsible offices of Government, would be by any one considered right or proper, although we might find many distinguished competitors willing to serve for the honor. I believe, Sir, that the cheaper and better mode is, to leave the business entirely to the Secretary of State.

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WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.

The Senate concurred in the order of the House respecting a revision of the Laws for the support of the poor,—also in the order of the House respecting the sale of public land for the establishment of Libraries, &c.;—also in the order of the House respecting further and better security of dwelling houses and other buildings against fire.

The Secretary of State came in and laid on the table a written message from the Governor on the subject of the Matanawcook Road, with accompanying documents, which were read and referred to Messrs. Williams and Washburn, with such as the House may join.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Committee on the Militia, &c. was directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to Division Quarter Masters.

Mr. Williams from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Resolve in favor of Jonathan McKenny, upon his petition which was read a first time, and to-morrow at 10 o'clock assigned for a second reading.

Order of notice reported on the petition of J. Paul and others. The petition of James Case and others—of B. James and another,—of B. Folsom and others—of J. Lambert—of J. Ridley and others—and the remonstrance of inhabitants of Chesterville; of inhabitants of Wayne, severally came up from the House and non-concurred in the Senate.

The petition of the town of Temple—of J. Morrill, of the town of Chesterville—of Samuel Lacey—of inhabitants of Waterborough—of the town of Liberty—of B. R. Jones and others—of J. Kimball and others—of J. Barker—of inhabitants of Thomaston—of inhabitants of Camden—of J. McLellan and others—of H. G. Balch and others—of L. Shaw and others—of W. Lowder and others—of inhabitants of Mt. Desert—B. Fisk and others—of Selectmen of Eden—of J. Gilman;—and the remonstrance of J. Balch and others—of N. C. Davis—of Isaac Smith and others—of James Crosby and others, were severally read and referred in concurrence with the House.

Mr. Dennett from the Committee on Incorporation of towns, reported leave for a bill on the several petitions of the town of Litchfield and of James McCarty

and others. An order of notice was also ordered on the petitions of Abraham Ripley and others, and of William Glidden and others.

Joseph Shaw, Senator elect, from the District of Hancock appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Ordered that the Secretary of State cause 250 copies of the Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts of June last, conditionally granting a township of land to this State, and of the report of the Agents on the Canada road, to be printed forthwith, and furnish each member of the Executive Council and each member of the Legislature with one copy, and deposit the residue in the State Library, subject to the disposal of the Governor.

The Senate concurred in the order of the House, respecting highway taxes;—also in the order of the House respecting the establishment of Pound Keepers' fees;—also in the order of the House, respecting the 9th Section of the law establishing Damariscotta Canal;—also in the order of the House, respecting fines imposed on towns for the repair of highways; also in the order of the House respecting the exemption of certain goods and chattels from attachment and execution; also in the order of the House directing the joint committee on Turnpikes, Bridges, &c. to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the Merrymeeting Bay Bridge Company further time to complete said Bridge; also in the order of the House respecting the authority of towns in raising and expending money on highways; also in the order of the House respecting secret attachments on real estate; also in the order of the House respecting the practice of treating on days of public elections; also in the order of the House respecting weights and measures; also in the order of the House respecting the establishment of County Work Houses, &c. and in the order of the House respecting the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The petition of J. B. Swanton was taken from the files and referred to the committee on Turnpikes. The petition of F. Spofford; of E. Sprague and others; of J. Mahan and others; of Proprietors of Damariscotta Canal; of T. Bartlett and others; of inhabitants of Orland; of inhabitants of Bucksport; of Aaron Fellows; of S. F. Mallet; of the Court of Sessions in Hancock County; of John Holmes; of W. Allen, were severally read and referred in concurrence with the House.

The Resolve in favor of J. McKenny was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

A Bill on the petition of L. Stowell was reported and read a first time. A reference to the next Legislature was reported on the petition of B. Tabor and accepted. Order of notice reported on the petitions of the town of Liberty, and of Manassah Lawrence. Leave for a bill was reported on the petition of N. Deering and others.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

The petitions of Jonathan Moody; of Clement Moody; of Edward Marston; of Wm. E. Gilman were severally taken from the files and referred.

The bill establishing the Salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate for the County of Waldo was taken from the files and referred.

The committee on the Judiciary were directed to inquire what number of Greenleaf's Reports it is expedient to purchase for the use of the State, and to provide for their distribution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Redington, of Vassalborough, called up the following order, which was introduced yesterday and laid upon the Speaker's table until this morning, to wit—

Ordered, That Heard Lord, who has been qualified to take a seat as a member of this House from the class composed of Ellsworth, Stry, &c. be suspended from sitting as a member thereof, until otherwise ordered.

A debate arose upon this order, in which Messrs. Redington, of Vassalborough, Allen, of Norridgewock, Cummings, of Paris, Adams, of Portland, Smith, of Nobleborough, Carpenter, of Howland, took parts.

The question was then called for, and the order passed.

Abijah Wines, Esq. of Deer-Isle, appeared, presented his credentials and took his seat.

Agreeably to assignment, a Convention of the two branches was holden in the Representatives' Chamber, at 11 o'clock, for the choice of SEVEN COUNSELLORS, and a Secretary of State. For Counsellors, the votes given were as follows: In all, 159—necessary to a choice, 80.

DANIEL WOOD had 130  
JOSEPH DUNN, JR. 115  
JOSEPH THAYER 106  
EDWARD FULLER 127  
JOEL WHITNEY 113  
CHARLES HUTCHINGS, JR. 88  
TIMOTHY PILLSBURY 87

And were declared elected.  
For Secretary of State, the whole number of votes given, was 163; of which Amos Nichols had 158, and was declared elected. The Senate then withdrew.

The joint Committee appointed to contract with some person to draft Bills

and Resolves, reported that they had contracted with James P. Vance, Esq., and the Senate concurred with the House in accepting the report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

An order came from the Senate, in which the House concurred, directing the Secretary of State to notify the Counsellors elect of their election, and to request their attendance.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Houlton Road be referred to the Committee who have under consideration so much of the same Speech as relates to the Kennebec or Canada Road. Sent up for concurrence.

Petitions of William Emerson et al.—of E. P. Stackpole—of John Upton et al.—of Benjamin Prescott et al.—of Sam'l Lincoln et al.—of Joseph Thompson et al.—of Benja. Weld et al.—of Joseph Dunn, Jr., were read and referred on the part of the House.

Rufus Burnham of Unity, and Moses Burley of Palermo, severally presented their certificates of election, which were placed on the file.

An order came down from the Senate for concurrence, directing that the Secretary of State be authorized to procure the necessary Printing for the State the current political year, to be executed on such terms as he may think most advantageous to the State, the accounts for which to be submitted to the next Legislature for allowance. On reading the order, an amendment was offered by Mr. Smith of Newfield, as follows: to strike out all the words after "year," and insert, instead thereof, the words, "and that he be directed to receive sealed proposals within the next week, and contract with him or them who will execute the work upon the lowest terms." A debate then arose upon this order, in which Messrs. Smith, of Nobleborough, Allen, of Brunswick, Shaw, of Wiscasset, Evans, of Gardiner, Carpenter, of Howland, Ingalls, of Bridgton, and Smith of Newfield, took parts.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of erecting County Work Houses, &c.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be required to provide by law for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President, for this State.

On motion of Mr. Emerson of P. the same committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law regulating costs in Trustee processes.

An order came from the Senate referring so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Kennebec or Canada Road to Messrs. Herrick, Parsons and Cushman, with such as the House may join—and the House concurred and joined Messrs. Redington, Allen, Moore, Howard and Shaw.

An order came from the Senate referring so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Houlton Road and other internal improvements, (except the Ken and Can. Road,) with the documents relating thereto, to Messrs. Williams and Balkham, with such as the House may join—and the House concurred and joined Messrs. Fuller, Wellington, Swan, Vance and Carpenter.

An order came from the Senate relating to the Seat of Government, &c. appointing Messrs. Dennett, Kavanagh, and Weston, a committee on the subject, with such as the House may join—and the House concurred and joined Messrs. Hutchinson, Burnham, Foster, Hazletine and Bennock.

An order came from the Senate on the subject of the Claim upon the U. States for Military services, referred to Messrs. Megquier and Sweat, with such as the House may join—concurred, and the House joined Messrs. Evans, Patten and True.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Summer, that the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law on Highways, that persons neglecting to work out their tax for sixty days after notice, may be compelled to pay the same in money.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

The Committee on contested elections reported the names of several members, some of whom held commissions to solemnize marriages, and some held commissions as committee-men to survey and locate highways under the Courts of Session, and that they be severally permitted to retain their seats, as not being excluded by that part of the Constitution which disqualifies persons who hold offices of honor or profit under the State from being members of the Legislature.

A debate then arose, in which Messrs. Cobb, of Waterville, Mitchell, of Freeport, Clark, of Hallowell, Allen, of Norridgewock, Hutchinson, of Hartford, Adams, of Portland, Redington, of Vassalborough, and Johnson, of Belfast, took parts.

A reply was received from the Secretary of State to the inquiry made of him, respecting the several sums of money that had been paid from time to time by the State, for printing, by which it appeared that for the years preceeding January 1822, which included the expense of publishing the statutes, the State had paid \$4080.00 for printing. For the printing in 1822, when a contract was made, to have the printing of the State for that year done for \$150, the State paid in all \$1070. In 1823,

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## POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### LINES.

On seeing a man intoxicated.  
Saw you you vagrant that pass'd by,  
Or know ye why he 's hiss'd at thus?  
It would draw tears from pity's eye:  
His parents—they're laid in the dust.

He was our village's doated one,  
And gray-head sires mark'd well the boy;  
But now, alas! he is undone,  
And grief is mix'd with all his joy.

When of the bowl he first did sip,  
He did repent, but not before;  
And now, the cup is to his lips,  
And yet he cries for, 'one glass more.'

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD.  
TO AN INFANT ON HER BIRTH-DAY.  
Blessings on thee, little Fanny;  
Blessings on thee, infant head,  
May thy days be bright and many,  
May thy path with peace be spread.

May thy cheek with health be glowing,  
May thine eyes with pleasure beam,  
May thy heart be long in knowing,  
Happiness is but a dream.

Now unconscious of the sorrow,  
That may cloud thy future way,  
No expected ill to-morrow,  
Damps the pleasure of to-day.

Oh! may disappointment never  
Cloud the brightness of thy brow;  
Oh! that it could smile forever  
Peacefully serene as now.

But may HE, who reads the sadness  
Of the spirit, joy impart;  
May he give thy bosom gladness,  
Guide thy ways, and keep thy heart.

Blessings on thee, little Fanny,  
May thy blessings still increase,  
May this be but one of many,  
Many birthdays spent in peace. T. E. H.

### MISCELLANY.

#### SLEEP TALKERS.

A man who is very extensively engaged in trade, as a brewer, baker, flour dealer, &c. visited Glasgow some time ago, and there took up his abode at the Buck's Head Inn. While there he gathered with a captain of the navy, and although their pursuits were very different, the two appeared to draw so well together that the waiter, after stating that the house was very full of company, asked them if they would sleep in a double-bedded room. To this they had no objection whatever, and the brewer, after discussing a Welch rabbit, and a modicum of Glasgow punch to boot, rung for the chamber-maid, and retired to rest. The captain followed after a brief space, but had scarcely laid his head on the pillow, when his friend commenced talking through his sleep, and kept up the strain so pertinaciously that the other at last lost all patience, and forgetting for the moment that his throne was confined to the quarter-deck, threatened most boisterously "to treat him to a round dozen at the ganeway, if he did not have done with his infernal jabber." But his threats were thrown away on the slumbering trader, whose tongue was as glib as ever, and his fancy as airy and active as ever, and who continued to prate with most provoking fluency about the state of the grain and hop market—good and bad, tiches of bread, and brewers of porter, ale, and beer, interlarded with many other topics, such as dam-heads threatened or damaged by spades, and granaries infested with rats and mice. Again and again the man-of-war's man bellowed to the enemy, and begged for God's sake that he would either be quiet or leave the room; but finding all his efforts fruitless, he turned and better turned himself in bed, closing his eyes, and putting his fingers in his ears, as one means of shutting out the annoyance. But 'twas all in vain: the flour dealer's tongue rivalled in its ceaselessness the eternal clicking of his own mill; and he who had weathered many a storm, and slumbered in a hammock when the warring of the waves gave it all the impetus of a *sluggish-shu*, found it totally impossible to close his eyes until the Glasgow clocks had chimed, and the watchman repeated, the hour of four o'clock in the morning. By this time the brewer became perfectly quiet, and the gallant captain, after muttering "I am glad of it—right glad that your cursed gabble has brought on locked-jaw at last," determined to make the most of his time, and sunk immediately into the arms of Morpheus. But the travellers, after all, were well matched, for the captain is a great sleep-talker too, and long before the hour of five arrived, he was heard roaring at the very top of his voice, or rather as if Queen Mab had accommodated him with the use of a speaking trumpet, for the special annoyance of the brewer, who awoke in a state of great trepidation, and jumping out of bed, searched the whole room, from an idea that some invisible hand was making free with the contents of his well lined pocket book. But on discovering that the noise proceeded directly from his friend's bed, he laughed heartily at the cause of the alarm, and thinking the talking fit would soon be over, retired quietly to his own couch. But in this he was as much disappointed as the other had formerly been in him, and it was soon evident that the captain's fancy was "far, far to sea," and actively engaged in preparing his ship to ride out the dangers of the coming storm. Pipe the hands up!—A few fore-sail—send the men aloft—in top-gallant-sails—close reef the top-

sails!—lay out, lay out, lay out—why don't you lay out on the main-top-sail yard there!—send down the top-gallant yards—starboard, quarter master, starboard!—steady!—what's all that noise in the mizen-top there?—send these fellows down here master Jones, I'll teach them to spin yarns there!—where's the midshipman of the watch?—send him all here to Heave the log;—I'll warrant she's going ten knots."—These and many other interjections followed each other with prodigious rapidity, and completely prevented our friend the brewer from enjoying another moment's repose. For more than two hours he continued tumbling from side to side, and muttering many complaints in his turn, and at last got up, shaved and dressed, and was just about to leave the room, when the other awoke, and exclaimed jocosely, "Good morning to you—I hope you had a better night's rest than me." "A good night's rest!" I tell you I got no rest at all, and I would like to know who could, that has the misfortune to be thrust into the same room with you.—The racket you made about your ship, and the orders you gave to your men, was the most annoying thing I ever heard in my life, and if you happen to be married, I wonder how your poor wife comes on. She ceeed not, I think, worry for your coming ashore, if she values a good night's rest." "Indeed!" said the captain, yawning and laughing at the same time; you are a pretty fellow to tell me so. I sometimes, I believe, talk a little in my sleep, but time about is fair play; and who, I would like to know, began the disturbance?" "Began the disturbance! you to be sure began it, and kept it up too, as my aching eyes feel to their cost." "The devil's in the man," rejoined the sailor, "are you ignorant of your own noisy propensities? From twelve to four o'clock your tongue never lay a moment, and the most rapsodical nonsense I ever listened to flowed as copiously out of your mouth as the water flows into your mill-dam. But the things over now, and we need not bother ourselves about what can't be helped. If I annoyed you, you annoyed me, and we may say, as somebody said of a deceased fiddler, "Time and Stephen now are even." Stephen beat Time, and Time beat Stephen."

The sleep-talkers afterwards breakfasted together, and became better friends than ever; and at parting the captain emphatically said—"I shall be happy to meet with you again, and I will even lie, if we cannot sleep, in the same room with you, but should that ever happen, I shall certainly take care to get first to bed.—English paper.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Dr. Franklin was a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (fifty dollars we think) should be required for voting. The doctor was opposed to it. "To-day," said he, "a man may own a jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the jackass dies. The man in the mean time has become more experienced; his knowledge in the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive; and he is therefore better qualified to make a proper selection of rulers—but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now gentlemen," said he, addressing himself to the advocates of that qualification, "pray inform me in whom is the right of suffrage—in the man or in the jackass?"

An Irishman who was employed on the canal last spring at Mears, was observed one day very intently watching a red-headed woodpecker while it was "tepping a hollow bench tree." On being asked what attracted his attention so marvellously—"I am speering," said he, "at the strange baste upon yonder tree—for sure enough the silly crathur has knocked his face against it till his head is all a gore of blood!"

It fares with religion as with a shuttlecock, which is stricken from one to another, and rests with none. The rich apprehend it to have been designed for the poor; and the poor, in their turn, think it calculated chiefly for the rich. An old acquaintance of mine, who omitted no opportunity of doing good, discoursed with the barber who shaved him, on his manner of spending the Sabbath, (which was not quite as it should be) and the necessity of his having more religion than he seemed at present possessed of. The barber proceeding in his work of lathering, replied, "that he had tolerably well for a barber; as, in his apprehension, one-third of the religion necessary to save a gentleman, would do to save a barber."—Bishop Horne.

FEMALE PRIDE.—The following fact is a striking example of the danger of wounding female pride.—At Worcester, on Wednesday week, a coach passing along had nearly run over a servant girl, when the coachman called out—"Take care, Sally." The girl however, without attempting to escape the danger, looked up to the coachman with an air of offended pride, and said, "It isn't Sally, or any such common stuff—it's Amelia Ann."

CENSURE TIME PRICE.—Suspend a ten or twelve cent piece between the thumb and finger, by a small ad ten or twelve

inches in length noosed around it, in the centre of a dry tumbler, near the top; it will soon begin to vibrate, and strike the hour of day, and will then cease its motion. Try the experiment, and see.

A shop-keeper sent to neighbor to borrow a four pound weight; "I cannot do that," said the neighbor, "but I will lend him a two pound weight twice."

## THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article (on the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

NEW CERTIFICATES.  
That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article, the following Certificates, (which, among others, have been voluntarily presented within the last three days,) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.  
The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness, an insupportable faintness, heart burn, and great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued, to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them.—A few months since I made trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley.) The relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased, and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.  
Boston, Sept. 16, 1827.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.  
The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Goettingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.  
The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subvert the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUNLIN, M.D.  
N. B.—In the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, H. Plumley. C. F. BAUNLIN, M.D.  
Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827.

The genuine Pills marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, who is Agent for the Proprietors. Price, seventy-five cents per box.  
December 20. cow 17-182

### CURE FOR INTemperance.

REED & HOWARD have succeeded in preparing a Medicine for the cure of Intemperance. It has had the advantage of repeated and successful experiments, by physicians of the first respectability in this city, and is confidently brought before the public, as a remedy in no respect inferior to any which have been offered for the purpose. A gentleman who has employed much of Dr. Chamber's, and has witnessed the operation of this, in several instances, has expressed his preference for their preparation. They have been positively favored with the following certificate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

Messrs. REED & HOWARD, Gentlemen.—I have witnessed the operation and effect of your medicine for the cure of Intemperance, in several cases, and am very willing, at your request, to state, that it has generally produced a decided aversion to ardent spirits, in those who had previously been excessively fond of them; that the health of the patients has uniformly been improved by its operation, and that, in my opinion, it is a safe, salutary, and commendable medicine, for the purpose for which it is designed. Your friend,  
JOSHUA B. FLINT.  
Boston, July 11th, 1827.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman's Report.  
"I have administered a considerable number of Chamber's Powders. But a preparation has been made by REED & HOWARD, of Boston, a principal ingredient of which, I suspect to be of a character which is more universally disgusting, than are any of the ingredients in Chamber's Powders; or, at least, that this is a more prevailing ingredient in Reed & Howard's, than in the New-York preparation. Their 'Cure for Intemperance,' I therefore, decidedly prefer to that of Chamber's."

Price 250 a paper.  
The subscriber is Agent for the Proprietors for the sale of the above "Medicine," and he has just received a supply of it at the Oxford Bookstore.  
\* \* \* It can be sent by Mail, and the "strictest secrecy" always observed.  
ASA BARTON.  
Dec. 21.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS  
CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore Jan. 15.

REAL BUCK SKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, cheap for cash Norway, Jan. 8.

### COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE public are hereby informed that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morrill & Ricker, was dissolved on the 27th day of March last, by mutual consent; all persons, therefore, indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment.  
GEORGE MORRILL,  
JOSHUA RICKER.  
Norway, Dec. 31, 1827.

### STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.  
To Francis Keyes, Esq. of Rumford, in said County, one of the Proprietors of the Township New-Pennycook, now Rumford.  
GREETING:

WHEREAS Francis Keyes, Daniel Martin, Kimball Martin, Stephen G. Stevens, and John Thompson five of the said Proprietors, have applied to me Peter C. Virgin, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you the said Francis Keyes, directing you to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following objects, to wit, To choose a Moderator. To choose a Clerk. To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the common Land in said Town; and if so, to take measures to effect the sale of the same; or agree upon some other measures, relative to the same, which shall be thought most for the interest of said Proprietors. And to choose an Agent to bring suits when necessary.

You are hereby required to notify and warn a Meeting of said proprietor—according to law, to be held at the Office of PETER C. VIRGIN, Esq. in said Rumford, on the twenty-sixth day of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purposes aforesaid. And have you there this Warrant with your doings thereon.

Dated at Rumford aforesaid the 19th day of December, A. D. 1827.

Signed,  
PETER C. VIRGIN, Justice of the Peace.  
Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify the proprietors of the undivided land in said Rumford, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned. FRANCIS KEYES.  
Dated at Rumford Dec. 19th A. D. 1827.

The Editor of the Gazette of Maine is requested to insert the above Advertisement and forward his bill to this office for payment.

### ASA BARTON, AGENT, AT THE OXFORD BOOKSTORE, NORWAY, MAINE, HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Goldsmiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies, and Atlases; English Readers; Understanding Readers; Students Companion; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Columbian Reader; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelp-ley's Compend of History; American Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Columbian Class Book; Primary Class Book; Walker's, Perry's, and Johnson's Dictionaries; Kinnes, Bezouls, and Walshes' Arithmetics; Murrys, Fisks, Chessmans, and Ingersoll's Grammars; Murray's Exercises; Child's first Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books; Bascom's Writing Books; Common writing, and Cyphering Books; Slates; Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated—which will be sold on fair terms.

The customers of the Oxford Bookstore, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with School Books and Stationary, at cheap prices.

\* \* \* Orders attended to the same as on personal application. All Books sent on orders that do not suit as to quality or price, may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Dec. 12.

### Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND.  
AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163

### ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a Capital of 200,000 Dollars, and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, the whole secured and vested in the best possible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The small compensation they require, and the liberality and promptness in adjusting all losses that may accrue under their Policies together with eight years close application and experience, induce them to flatter themselves that they shall receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized Agent for this Company, and will issue Policies immediately, to those who may apply for them. ASA BARTON.  
Norway, Nov. 20, 1827.

N. B.—As this Company does not insure upon marine risks, it is considered to be perfectly safe, and deserving of public confidence. Nov. 20, 1827.

JUST received a new and large assortment of Green and White Spectacles, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair. ASA BARTON Agent. Jan. 15.

### MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq. Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Messrs Morse & Hall, Lewis B. Stowell, Oren Shaw, Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Buckfield. John R. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, James Crockett, and Ichabod Bartlett, Norway.

### STUDENT'S COMPANION.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the STUDENT'S COMPANION, containing a variety of poetry and prose, selected from the most celebrated authors. In which are added Miscellaneous Matters particularly designed to improve youth in reading and parsing the English language. By Amos J. Cook, A. M. Preceptor of Fryeburg Academy—second addition. Jan. 1.

### COMBS AND BRUSHES.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore a new supply of Hair and Sile COMBS, made in the newest style. Also, Clothes, Hair and Shaving BRUSHES—which will be sold at unusual low prices. Jan. 1.

### POPE'S ESSAY.

A NEW and handsome edition of Pope's Essay on Man, with Notes, just published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen or single. Dec. 13th.

### EYE WATER.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Dr. T. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER. Jan. 15.

### KINNE'S ARITHMETIC,

sixth edition, With Questions, by DANIEL ROBINSON.

JUST received and for sale by ASA BARTON Agent, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—16th edition.

Springer's Hymns, and a general assortment of Books and Stationary.

ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new & convenient form. Jan. 15.

### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a negotiable note of hand, bearing date on the seventh or eighth day of March, 1827; payable to Ebenezer Jordan, Jr. of Danville, in the County of Cumberland, or his order, in the month of January, 1828, for the sum of eighteen dollars, and interest, and signed by the subscriber of this notice, as the same was given for no consideration whatever, and the subscriber is determined never to pay said note.

DANIEL FAINE.  
Andover-Surplus, Dec. 22, 1827. \*18

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, of more than three months standing, to make immediate payment, or there will be a disagreeable necessity of leaving their accounts with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN S. MILETT.  
Norway, Jan. 1. \*16

### LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice Norway, Jan. 1, 1828.

CYRUS S. Cushman, 2.—Levi Frank.—Darius Holt.—Isiah Hall, 2.—Ass Hix, Jr.—Matthew Lassell.—Daniel Lufkin.—Nathan Lombard.—Martin Stetson. ASA BARTON, J. P. M.

### AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NO. 4, for December, just received.—Contents in our next.  
Also, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES—Both valuable works. Subscribers for each received by ASA BARTON. Jan. 7.

### MUSIC.

BRIDGEWATER Collection—Washburn's Temple Harmony, and Little's Wesleyan Harmony.  
Also.—Instructions for the German Flute—Do. for the Violin—Massachusetts's Collection of Martial Music—and The Instrumental Director, containing rules for all musical instruments in common use.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore. Dec. 23.

### OPODELOC.

JOHNSON'S superior OPODELOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore. Dec. 15.

### THE OBSERVER.

It is published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

Vol. IV.

COMMUNICATE

FOR THE

Dr. DWIGHT, in his mentions a controversy boring towns, deciding the facts were as

"From Nahant and a tract extending the northern border New-London, wadians when these rated. Sometimes itants of both Ttion to the Legislands within theirture granted the mining upon the London proposed breadth, and leave made a similar pr The distance to t was about 50 m through a wilder ages and crossed over which no l The expense of manage the cause was considerable, journey was not s the inhabitants agreed to settle to the land in co between two par each for the pur lected two men b and Latimen. Ly to two others, na On a day mutuall pions appeared i with their fists, t favor of each of Lyme then quiet the controverted disputed to this sumed, is the on public controver New-England by

Dr. Dwight has of this famous b er, that it was com were incorporated page, he says, th rated in 1664. V pose that the bat 130 years ago. doubt that this v at that period as that the victorio ressed and highl able too, that the ants were allowe fought bravely in of the Town. I single instance in troversy, betwee decided by fighti were more desce the one before what two Town what four men o could be found w med to be seen co bat?

What a man! precepts of Chris hold! Flow land or how contempt could induce tw to refer a dispu barbarous tribu by this combat? Letter claim to t champions were were skilled in more commanda to decide the qu exposing men to barbarous battle h Still this Cou air less barbarous able, than the on by contending go New-London an independent natio ing all the right make war. Sup selecting four the question by of the two towns war, and called men between ei to decide the comusket and cand of proceeding hav ble, more human the one which e not every enlight horror such an ap a controversy bet towns?—Why the peal be justified b Should the r still remain as de ings of barbarism vise a more just for settling nation ing; it may be the expediency o ple of Lyme and expensive and les